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The Cold Meat Specialite
[1974

Hongkong Daily Press.

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WISEMAN'S
Orchestra
12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30
[2417

No. 18906 第一萬八千九百零六號 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號五廿月二十年十國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 376 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
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FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

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Developing, Printing and Enlargi

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

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[1905

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes	
8.00 „	to 9.30 „	„	15 „
9.30 „	to 10.00 „	„	15 „
10.30 „	to 11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to 12.30 p.m.	„	30 „
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„	10 „
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„	10 „
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	Sats. only	15 „
2.30 „	to 4.00 „	Every	30 „
2.30 „	to 4.00 „	Sats. only	15 „
4.00 „	to 6.00 „	Every	15 „
6.00 „	to 8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.

6.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m. 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	„	10 „
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to 12.30 p.m.	„	10 „
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	„	15 „
2.00 „	to 5.30 „	„	15 „
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	to 7.00 „	„	15 „
7.00 „	to 8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.

6.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7 30		8.32		3.30			
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.45		11.17		4.50			
Shum Chun	arr.	10.26		3.00		6.40			
	dep.	10.30	8.06	4.30	11.43	6.43	3.00	5.28	6.30
Sheung Shui	dep.	—	8.13	4.57	11.51	—	3.07	5.34	6.36
Fanling	dep.	—	8.27	4.43	11.57	—	3.11	5.39	6.40
Taipo Market	dep.	—	8.28	4.54	12.08	—	3.22	5.48	6.40
Taipo	dep.	—	8.32	5.00	12.13	—	3.27	5.53	6.44
Shatin	dep.	—	8.44	5.14	12.24	—	3.40	6.06	6.55
Yaumati	dep.	—	8.50	5.19	12.30	—	3.52	6.16	7.07
Hunghom	dep.	—	9.12	5.35	12.47	—	3.58	6.23	—
KOWLOON	arr.	11.19	9.26	5.38	12.53	7.35	4.01	6.25	7.14

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 18 through xpress. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	H.K	6.35	7.35	9.05	10.15	1.05	3.55	3.05	5.01
KOWLOON	dep.	6.50	8.05	9.20	10.33	1.18	3.00	3.18	5.18
Hunghom	dep.	6.54	—	9.25	10.37	1.22	—	3.22	5.22
Yaumati	dep.	7.01	—	9.32	10.43	1.28	—	3.28	5.28
Shatin	dep.	7.13	—	9.45	10.57	1.40	—	3.41	5.40
Taipo	dep.	7.20	—	9.58	11.10	1.53	—	3.54	5.53
Taipo Market	dep.	7.31	—	10.06	11.14	1.57	—	3.58	5.57
Fanling	dep.	7.41	—	10.17	11.24	2.07	—	4.07	6.06
Sheungshui	dep.	7.49	—	10 21	11.28	2.11	—	4.11	6.10
Shum Chun	arr.		8.45	10.26	11.33	2.16	3.40	4.16	6.14
	dep.	—	8.54	10.40	—	—	5.45	—	—
SHEK LUNG	dep.	—	10.40	2.16	—	—	5.20	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	11.50	3.10	—	—	6.40	—	—

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.30	12.00	2.20	Shataukok	dep.	10.23	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	arr	9.25	12.55	3.15	Fanling	arr.	11.15	2.00	5.55

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
[788

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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	83 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24 „	34 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,700 tons.	12,000 tons.	16,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken	460 feet.	480 feet.	470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	56 „	66 „	66 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken	22 „	26 „	30 „

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

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Breadth at Entrance on bottom	66 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 0 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

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WEDNESDAY, 25TH DECEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "FATSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "HONAM	5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN"
THURSDAY, 26TH DECEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "KINSHAN"	8 a.m. "FATSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	5.00 p.m. "HONAM"
FRIDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "KINSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

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TENNIS SHOES.



We have just received a new stock of English made Tennis Shoes in canvas and Buckskin with red rubber soles at prices ranging from $6.50 per pair.

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Popular Prices:—Ladies **$2.00**, Gents. **$3.00**

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Two Bands in Attendance.

NETT PROCEEDS TO WAR CHARITIES.

Fancy Dress Optional.

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Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGERESS.

[2530

BANKRUPTCY IN JAPAN.

COMMERCIAL SLUMP DUE TO ARMISTICE.

The conclusion of the armistice has caused a slump in commercial circles in Japan, and the removal or modification of export embargoes in Britain and the United States will lead to great imports in addition to those under previous contracts, and these prospects have now caused a general slump in the market not only for imported articles but also for domestic products.

The value of cotton yarn has fallen to about Y280, as compared with the Y440 quoted at the beginning of the year. In many cases prices of imports have declined below the prices in countries from which they were obtained. For instance lead is quoted at Y16.80, whereas the Australian price is Y21 and the American price Y29.50 overland and Y31 *via* Panama. Telegraphic quotations from Australia give Y32.50 for spelter, and the American quotations are Y31.50 overland and Y32.65 *via* Panama, but quotations on the domestic market stand at about Y23. Quotations for pig iron have declined to about one-third the price quoted a few months ago, ranging from Y250 to Y300 as against the American overland quotation of about Y320. Phenol was quoted at Y2.30 per lb. some time ago, but now it is obtainable at no more than 50 cents. Soda ash has declined from Y90 to Y6 per 100 lb., caustic soda from Y28 to Y12. Some dyes have depreciated to about one-third the prices quoted in the United States.

FORTUNES MADE, AND LOST.

The slump has naturally given the severest blow to the trades and industries which had been fired by the war to the greatest extent. Mr. Komishi Kiyomatsu, President of the Japan Munitions Co., Osaka, was the first to reveal a state of bankruptcy. He is known to have made great profits in making fuses to the order of the Russian Government, but since these Russian orders stopped his company has been in low water. Later Mr. Komishi dabbled in speculations on the Rice Exchange, and it is said that he has sustained large losses. Last month a bill drawn by him in favour of Mr. Sawayama Kitjai, a Kobe shipping man, was not paid by a certain Kobe Bank, and this led to the disclosure of a state of bankruptcy on the part of the drawer.

It is now reported that in Osaka Mr. Shimidzu Gendatsu, Mr. Suddo Kichijo, Mr. Amaba Shoichi, Mr. Takaoka Taro, Mr. Kawasaki Rigoro, Mr. Fukada Kijuzo, Mr. Okuyasu, Hayashi Gomei Kaisha and several others have suspended payment. Though particulars of the assets and liabilities of Mr. Komishi are not known, it is said that his total debts amount to about Y6,000,000. Mr. Shimidzu, a dealer in chemicals and medicines, is typical of the position that the war has produced in Japan.

Before the war he was a broker doing business in a small way, but in the domestic market that occurred some time after the commencement of hostilities, he made a fortune of millions. A further large speculation was apparently the cause of his ruin. It seems that he cornered chemicals on a large scale, his manipulations being based on the belief that the war would continue for a long time yet. This was not very long before the armistice. Meantime, prices of chemicals in the country had gradually taken a downward turn on account of the increase in home output. Mr. Shimidzu, acting in conjunction with his friends, refrained from disposing of his holdings with the object of preventing the decline in market quotations.

Then came the armistice, and this made it impossible for him to hold his ground any longer. Just at this time a promissory note for Y1,170,000 drawn by Mr. Komishi, who had been reduced to a state of bankruptcy, and endorsed by Mr. Shimidzu, was dishonoured in Kobe, and Mr. Shimidzu himself has shared the same fate. It is said that Mr. Shimidzu's assets amount to Y5,700,000 and liabilities to Y5,300,000. Thus his assets exceed his liabilities by Y400,000, but as the assets include the dishonoured promissory note for Y1,700,000 a satisfactory adjustment of his finances is considered a very difficult task. It is said, however, that the bankers concerned, headed by Mr. Koyama, President of the 20th Bank, are doing their best to tide over the difficulty on behalf of the bankrupt dealers.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE COUNTERPART OF VENICE OF THE NORTH.

BRUGES.

When a Belgian patrol marched into Bruges recently, driving out the Germans who had occupied it for more than four years, there came again into Belgian hands a city that had been theirs for more than a dozen centuries and is one of the notable survivals of the Middle Ages, both in architecture and customs. Only about eight hours from London by water and rail in normal times, Bruges, for all its oldtime importance as a trading centre, has dozed through decade after decade virtually untouched by modern changes. And that very feature made it one of the cities that no traveller in Europe in the days before the war ever missed seeing, if he could possibly avoid doing so.

Bruges, which means in the Flemish tongue the place of bridges, is said to have been a city in the Seventh Century. The name Flanders was applied to it originally, and not to the district, as was the case later. It was fortified by Baldwin II., Count of Flanders, who married Elstrud, daughter of Alfred the Great of England.

OLD CAPITAL OF FLANDERS.

Before 1180 Bruges was the recognized capital of Flanders, but after that Ghent superseded it in political importance. It was a seaport until about 1490, when the passage of the Zwyn became completely filled with silt. It was at the height of its prosperity in the Fourteenth Century, when it was the northern counterpart of Venice and its bourse regulated the rate of exchange in Europe. In recent years it has again become a seaport through the construction of the ship canal connecting it with Zeebrugge.

Some of the finest monuments extant of the great period of the Flemish communes were to be seen in Bruges before the German invasion. The Cathedral of St. Sauveur and the Church of Notre Dame date from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and are both notable specimens of the early pointed Gothic architecture. They contain paintings, decorations and sculptures by famous Flemish artists. The Hospital of St. Jean has been used as a place for caring for the sick since the twelfth century. It contains the chief works of Memling, including the famous Reliquary of St. Ursula. The market hall was built in 1561-1566 on the site of an older building, some portions of which were used in its construction. Its belfry, which has long been famous for its chimes, dates from the end of the thirteenth century. The city hall, Chapel of the Holy Blood and the Church of St. Jacques are all mediæval buildings of notable beauty.

FINE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

Bruges contains a fine museum, in which is a gallery of representative Flemish paintings. Of the ancient fortifications three gates survived to modern times. The city, like so many others in the lowlands of Belgium and Holland, is well supplied with canals, which provide means for a large trade with the surrounding country. It also is connected with Brussels and Paris by rail.

Lace making was the chief manufacturing industry of Bruges before the war, more than six thousand persons having been employed in its various branches. Horticulture was carried on extensively in the suburbs. The population was about sixty thousand.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

CHINESE COMMAND.

All members of No. 3 Company, Ambulances, Bulgers and Drummers, including those on duty that night, will parade at Central Station at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, December 27th. Uniform, caps and covers, belts and capes. No rifles, ambulance equipment, or band instruments are to be brought on parade. No exemption will be granted. Roll books will be presented for examination.

December 24th, 1918.

AND MORE TO COME.

Evidently the blow is not confined to dealers in dyes, chemicals, and medicines. It is reported that one of the leading trading firms in Osaka, which is capitalized at Y3,000,000, is in debt to the extent of Y5,000,000, and is now adjusting its affairs secretly. A similar state of affairs is also said to exist among iron and steel merchants, but the matter has not yet come under public notice, as the merchants are secretly adjusting their affairs together with those affected, though a big Osaka steel merchant is said to have gone bankrupt.

Some shipyards of smaller resources are involved in serious difficulties, but it is understood that shipping men, who are mostly optimistic regarding the outlook, are giving them financial assistance so as to continue the construction of vessels already on the stocks. It is believed that there are many cases of financial difficulties in other directions than those mentioned, but efforts are apparently being made to prevent them coming to public notice.

In some quarters the theory is advanced that as European goods will not come to the Oriental markets so soon as now seems to be believed, there need be no cause for undue panic in Japanese markets.—*Japan Chronicle.*

INDIAN REFORMS.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

In the report of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy on Indian Constitutional Reforms certain matters were left for settlement in detail in the light of the advice to be given by two committees who were to inquire in India into questions connected with the franchise and the division of functions between the Government of India and the local Governments, and between the official and popular elements in the local Governments. The Secretary of State for India has appointed the two committees, and they will begin their work in India shortly. The members of the Franchise Committee are:

The Right Hon. Lord Southborough, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., (chairman).
Sir F. G. Sly, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service.
Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, member of the Council of India.
Mr. W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service.
Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.
Mr. Malcolm R. Hogg, member of the Legislative Council of the Governor.
Mr. Srinavasa Shastri, member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

The terms of reference to the committee are as follows:

(I.) As regards the Provincial Legislative Councils (1) To advise on franchises and constituencies in each province, with the object of securing as broad a franchise and as representative a Council as present circumstances in each province permit. (2) To devise means of direct election as far as possible. (3) To advise how far representation can be equitably and effectively secured by territorial electorates, or where circumstances seem to require it in order to secure the adequate representation of minorities, of special interests, or of backward classes, by—

(a.) Special or communal electorates, or
(b.) Reserving elective seats for special classes in plural constituencies, or
(c.) Nomination in such measure as the exigencies of fair and adequate representation entail, or
(d.) Other expedients (e.g., proportional representation, etc.)

(4.) To advise as to the number of nominated official members. (5) As a result of (1) to (4) to propose a complete scheme for the size and composition of each Provincial Legislative Council.

II. As regards the Indian Legislative Assembly. (1) To consider the best means of constituting that body in accordance with the recommendations in paragraphs 273 to 275 of the report without necessarily adhering to the exact numerical strength suggested, and, particularly (2), to advise on the possibility of direct elections, and if such a system is found feasible, to propose franchises and constituencies, otherwise to propose a scheme of indirect election.

III. As regards the Council of State. (1) To advise as to the method of election to that body in accordance with the scheme set forth in paragraph 277, and in particular, (2) to consider (*a*) the material available for the six special constituencies and (*b*) the provisions necessary for securing that the special Mohammedan and landed members should as far as possible be representative of the whole of India.

IV. In examining the above question the Committee will have regard to the decision of the Government of India as to the areas which are to be the subject of special treatment.

The members of the committee on the Division of Functions are:

Mr. R. Feetham, Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner for South Africa (Chairman).
Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil service.
Maulvi Rahim Baksh, C.I.E., president of the Council of Regency of Bahawalpur.
Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, member of the Legislative Council of the Governor's Council.
Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Bombay.
Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service.
Mr. J. P. Thompson, of the Indian Civil Service.

The terms of reference to the committee are as follows:—

(I.) The Committee will be guided by the principles enunciated in paragraphs 212, 213, 238, 239, and 240, and will also take into consideration the illustrative lists contained in Appendix II. of the report.

(2.) With a view to giving the provinces the largest measure of independence, legislative, administrative, and financial, of the Government of India, which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of their own responsibilities, the Committee will advise as to—

(*a*.) The functions which should be discharged by Provincial Governments.

(*b*.) The powers of control which should be retained by the Government of India in relation to provincial subjects, in order to secure the discharge of their own responsibilities, and the grounds on which and the manner in which these powers should be exercised.

(3.) Which of the functions to be discharged by Provincial Governments can be transferred at the outset in each province to the charge of Ministers.

(*a*.) The powers which should be exercised by the Governor-in-Council in relation to transferred subjects, and the grounds on which and the manner in which these powers should be exercised.

In that the work of the two Committees is interdependent, arrangements have been made to connect them. The whole inquiry will be conducted under the presidency of Lord Southborough, and the two Committees will work under his direction. Lord Southborough will arrange for such joint sessions as seem expedient, and in order to enable him to devote time and attention to the co-ordination of the work of the Committees it has been arranged that Sir F. Sly should act for him when necessary as deputy-chairman of the Franchise Committee. The reports of the Committees will be forwarded to the Government of India, who will submit them with their own observations to the Secretary of State.

WISEMAN, LTD.

A

large assortment of delicious

CHOCOLATES

have arrived in perfect condition

also

TOM SMITH'S

CRACKERS.

TABLE DECORATIONS

and

SANTA CLAUS

STOCKINGS.

All new goods.

TURKISH DELIGHT,

BUTTER SCOTCH,

RUSSIAN TOFFEE.

D. M. GOODALL,
MANAGER.

TELEPHONE 407.

[2508

TO PHILATELISTS.

ADVERTISER WISHES to dispose of a considerable number of Genuine used (some unused) POSTAGE STAMPS of the Federated, and other, MALAY STATES, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, BURMAH, NETHERLAND INDIES, etc., of different denominations, and a few old Chinese including one or two 3-cornered issued at CHUNGKIANG, WESTERN SZECHUEN, about 1904 or 1905, and will be pleased to show them to prospective Purchasers. The STAMPS will be sold according to the quotations given in the latest Catalogue issued by STANLEY GIBBONS or other First-class STAMP MERCHANTS. This offer is for a few days only. Kindly apply to—

Box 69,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[2529

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $60.

58

FOUND.

IN Kowloon, a long haired Black and White DOG. Breed uncertain. Licence No. 743.

Owner can have same by applying at the—
PALACE HOTEL Kowloon.

[2755

NOTICE.

IF you want a reliable WATCH

Call at JAMES STEER,
Chronometer-maker, Watch-maker and Jeweller,
9, Ice House Street
Telephone No. 2877

[2742

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

YACHT "COLLEEN" Same design as "DIANA" and "DOROTHEA."
Apply—

H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.

[2708

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ONE NEW JUST BUILT STEAM LAUNCH, Length 55 feet, Beam 12 feet 6 inches, Depth (moulded) 6 feet.

For full particulars apply Box 57,
c/o This Office.

[2832

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

10, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[303

CORRESPONDENCE.

DO YOU WANT A VOTE?

TWENTY FIVE YEARS WITHOUT IT

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

SIR,—In order to show why Hongkong residents should keep a vote in perspective of the present system may be interesting as I think it is typical of the majority of English, Scottish and Irish in the Colony.

When I left England over 25 years ago I was a registered voter for Parliamentary Elections in an important City and County Borough, and, as such, assisted in returning some distinguished members of the House of Commons.

On arriving in Hongkong I found that, whilst I was entitled to assist in the administration of the local law, I was not given a voice in the selection of the local law makers, although such law makers had power to make laws disposing of my property, my liberty, and my life!

I immediately qualified for the Lodgers' Franchise (established in England in 1867) by occupying rooms of a greater value than 4s a week, but gained no vote. I found that I was exempted from Jury Service as well as from voting.

In a few years I qualified for the £10 Householders' Franchise, established in England in 1832 by occupying a dwelling-house of a greater value than £10 a year. I paid rates, but had no right to select the gentlemen who imposed them.

Later on, in order to avoid being ejected, I bought the house I occupied and became an owner of land of a greater value than 40s., which would, at any time since the reign of Henry VI at least, have entitled me to become a Chooser of the Knights in the Parliament, but not of the local Council.

I joined the Volunteer Corps, and, after seven years of it, had earned 3 stripes, but no vote.

The Government taxed my drinks but gave me no vote, it taxed my tobacco without my consent.

When War broke out I joined the Reserves without a vote. I might have joined the Police Reserves or the Fire Brigade with the same negative results.

It is true that my firm, by joining the Chamber of Commerce, gained a vote for one member of the Unofficial Minority, but a subscription of $60 a year is rather a high price for a non-commercial firm to pay for the privilege of voting once in 6 years, and I thereby gained only a fraction of a vote.

Finally, after 25 years' law-abiding residence in the Colony I was honoured by being appointed a Justice of the Peace, and so became qualified to visit the Gaol and the Lunatic Asylum and to vote for one of the Unofficial Minority!

But this was a matter of privilege, not of right. For 25 years I had been deprived of my birthright as a freeborn Briton to vote for the local Parliament; and that is why I and others "Want a Vote."

The Constitutional Reform Association, knowing that there is no system of registration in the Colony, is following the line of least resistance in adopting the Jury franchise and proposing that "every male who is a good and sufficient person resident within the Colony, and is not ignorant of the English language" should have a vote, throwing on the Registrar the onus of granting such person a certificate of respectability by including or exempting him from Jury service.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that every such "good and sufficient" resident will attend the Public meeting on the 9th January and demand a vote, and will not "sell his birthright for a mess of pottage" to a benevolent bureaucracy, which doles out golf links and motor roads (the modern *panem et circenses*) to the public whose servant it should be, but denies them an effective voice in local affairs. Yours truly,

LEX

Hongkong, December 24th, 1918.

TYPHOON WARNING

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:

1 p.m., December 24th.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Luzon, moving N.N.W.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

NOCTURNAL VISITOR PLEADS AN INVITATION

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. M. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with attempted burglary.

Complainant stated that whilst he was in bed in his house at Wo On Lane he heard the sound of a lock being picked. He got out of bed immediately and saw a man running down stairs. Complainant followed him, and struck a match. He then recognised defendant, who was crouching behind the staircase. When he seized defendant, a struggle ensued and defendant managed to escape, but was subsequently arrested in Wellington Street by a Chinese detective.

Questioned by the Magistrate as to whether defendant knew any people on the floor, witness replied in the negative. He also denied the suggestion that defendant had come on a visit to the ladies of his household, who had invited him to take part in a game of cards.

A detective stated that he arrested defendant at 3 a.m. on Monday.

A witness for defence was called, but he denied all knowledge of defendant.

Defendant persisted in stating that complainant invited him to his house. As regards the last witness, defendant was of opinion that he was a time-server, a man who helped him to spend his money but refused to help him in trouble.

Mr. Melbourne sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours stocks.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing jewellery, valued at over $1,000. The man was also charged with receiving a quantity of jewellery, valued at about $900.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for defendant.

It was stated that complainant, a Chinese woman living in Chu Sing Lane, found her jewellery missing, and subsequently discovered that her little servant girl had disappeared. The Police were informed, and, from enquiries made, defendant was arrested with a quantity of jewellery in his possession. The little girl, also, has been arrested.

Defendant pleaded guilty to receiving the jewellery, and the case was remanded for a week.

ALLEGED UNFAITHFUL STEWARD.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with breach of trust.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who prosecuted, stated that the complainant, who was the master of a Chinese firm, went to Canton and left his shop in charge of defendant. After a few days defendant contracted some debts, using the firm's chop as guarantee. He subsequently bought, on credit, a quantity of salt, valued at $277, and re-sold it to a firm in Hollywood Road, and misappropriated the money. As defendant had pretended that he bought the salt for his firm, the other Chinese firm sent the bill of $277 for payment. Defendant then sent $40 of the firm's money in part payment, as he feared his master would return. After a lapse of a few days the salt firm instituted an action in the Summary Court against defendant's firm, and defendant, fearing arrest, absconded, but was arrested by the Police.

Defendant stated that he only bought $40 worth of salt.

Mr. Wood remanded the case for a week, fixing bail at $500.

A TRICK THAT FAILED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with stealing a leather bag, containing a quantity of clothing, valued at $100.

Inspector Browne stated that defendant was stopped by a Chinese detective as he was going on board a Canton boat. In reply to a question, defendant said the bag belonged to his aunt, and he was taking it to her. Enquiries on the steamer, however, elicited the fact that the luggage had been stolen from a Chinese woman who was leaving the Colony.

Defendant denied the charge, stating that he was under the impression that the luggage belonged to his aunt. He took it to her, thinking she had forgotten it.

The case was remanded.

COMPANY REPORT.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., was held in London on December 19th, when the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1918, was submitted.

The following is an extract from the Directors' report:

The net result of the year's transactions shows a balance to the credit of profit and loss account of £725,367, made up as follows:

Proportion of Kailan Mining Administration's profits, plus China interest	£540,549
Interest in Europe	37,049
Agency fees	4,000
Sundry receipts	233
Exchange	32
Balance brought forward	202,835
Total	£790,698
DEDUCT.	
Expenses in Europe	£ 5,108
Directors' fees	4,200
Income tax	54,023
Relief funds	2,000
	65,331
Leaving a net balance of	£725,367

This the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:

Interim dividend 5 per cent paid 15th May, 1918, absorbed	£ 50,000
Final dividend 10 per cent. (making 15 per cent. for the year)	100,000
Excess profits duty, estimated at	350,000
Balance carried forward.	225,367
	£725,367

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 21st December is as follows:

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 51 weeks.
This Year	$13,866	$703,623
Last Year	13,113	684,535
Increase	753	19,088

IMPORTS INTO THE U.S.A.

MATERIAL MODIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS.

The American Consul-General has received instructions from the Government in Washington materially modifying some of the more stringent rules covering the import of commodities into the United States.

It is provided, in the first place, that hereafter the requirements established in September to the effect that no Consular invoices covering goods shipped to the United States could be authenticated until an import licence covering such goods was received by the Consulate General have been revoked, and hereafter the Consulate-General will certify invoices without the official notification from the Department of State upon the production by the shipper of a letter or cablegram from the consignee giving the number of the import license covering the commodity and the quantity thereof. The Consulate-General, however, will follow the policy of retaining such letters and cablegrams for its protection in the certification of invoices. The import license number will be endorsed upon invoices as heretofore, but, inasmuch as such licenses are now valid until revoked or exhausted, the date of the issuance is immaterial. This ruling does not affect general licenses covering certain classes of goods, nor does it affect any special instructions permitting the certification of invoices for certain commodities without notification of license numbers at all.

It is also provided in instructions received that all important restrictions have been removed on furs and fur skins and all articles under paragraph 491 of the Tariff Act of the United States, and undressed skins of hares, rabbits and dogs under paragraph 603 of the Tariff Act of the United States. Also, all import restrictions have been removed on tapioca and sago, liquorice root, all grades of hides and skins, manufactures of leather, and varnishes and gums.

It is further provided that the special regulations covering the shipment of moving-picture films, which were to become effective on December 13th, have been revoked, and all such films, both exposed and developed and unexposed, may be allowed import and export, except that for exportations from the United States to Norway, Sweden, European Holland, Switzerland, and Mexico films will yet be controlled. Except for the countries mentioned, films will no longer be consigned to Consular officers of the United States or other representatives of the War Trade Board.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. KOWLOON.

The following players have been picked to represent the Hongkong F.C. in their game with Kowloon on Boxing Day at 2.30 p.m. on the Navy ground:—W. Hamilton; F. W. Black and J. McCubbin; T. R. Chassels, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriere; W. Taylor, A. H. Clark, D. Reichelmann, H. McTavish and G. Jennings.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, December 18th.

THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SALT.

The supreme question agitating people's minds at present is not that of peace between North and South China, but how the purchase and sale of salt is going to be arranged. At present the Chinese authorities are evidently determined to revert to the old practise and immemorial custom of renting the buying and selling of salt to certain individuals in each locality. These few individuals had the monopoly and made it a profitable business. Under the new rule, introduced under foreign auspices, this old custom was departed from, and the right was given to any man to go direct to the Government salt stores, where he could be granted a licence both to buy and to sell salt. This arrangement has been in operation now for two or three years and has worked well from the people's point of view, but somehow or other the native authorities are dissatisfied. Money does not run in the old channels, and there is a desire on their part for reversion to the old order of things. We shall be interested to notice how this contention will eventuate. There can be no manner of doubt as to which arrangement the people prefer.

CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY.

Since I last wrote to you, I have learned that the poppy is being planted in more than one district in our neighbourhood. I pity the agriculturists, for I believe that they are being hood winked. The poppy will be granted a short life and when it displays its snow white blossom it will probably be forcibly mutilated by order of Government and considerable sums of money be exacted as a penalty. That has been the way hitherto, and very probably it will be repeated.

BOYS' BRIGADE.

The Boys' Brigade has paid a visit to Chhan Chow foo at the invitation of the gentry and heads of the Education department. They received a hearty welcome and had the *elite* of the city to witness their display. I understand that the chief magistrate has presented each boy with a valuable badge, and other gifts are going to follow.

PEKING EXPLAINS TO CANTON.

A QUESTION OF TUFEI.

In reply to the demand of the seven Administrative Directors of the Canton Military Government of Canton for the reason of the despatch of troops to attack the southern forces in Fukien and Shensi, the Peking Government says:

In reference to Shensi, the notorious outlaw Lu Chan-kuei, with the support of Kuo Chien and with the support of Tuo Chien and Hu Chin yih, has infested that province for more than a year. Lu Chan-kuei formerly committed innumerable crimes by leading a gang of desperadoes on expeditions in North Shansi, Suiyuan and Inner Mongolia. Hu's troops have been in league with the *tufei*, attacking cities, looting and burning places, and illtreating and detaining people for ransom; his depredations may be proved by petitions and telegrams containing complaints from victims, and by a memorandum containing suggestions on the suppression of bandits submitted by foreigners. Chen Shu-fan has been unsuccessful in the attempt to punish them; therefore, efficient forces have been despatched to crush them, as in their bands there is not a single soldier of the people's army. To crush bandits is to protect our people, so it seems scarcely advisable to order our troops to stop their operations so suddenly.

As regards affairs in Fukien, all our troops are guarding our lines at the front, with the result that *tufei* gangs have sprung up in all places in the rear, committing robberies and other excesses and as many as 100 and more such gangs are infesting that province. The troops in Fukien are not sufficient to use against these outlaws, and the Government has to send independent forces to Fukien to deal with such gangs, but no interference with the front will be offered.

AN OPIUM CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of seven mace of opium dross, and with preparing the same.

It was stated that two Indian constables detected defendant preparing the opium and arrested him.

Mr. Wood fined defendant $100 in default, a months' hard labour on the first charge; and $250, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, in the second charge.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

—:o:—

VICHY-CELESTINS.

This Spring is the property of the French Republic, under whose supervision the Vichy establishment is conducted and the waters are bottled.

The VICHY-CELESTINS owes its high reputation to the results produced by its use in cases of Liver Congestion, Diabetes, Gastritis, etc. It is also Valuable to the Gouty and Dyspeptic.

Sold at—

$7 per dozen quart bottles.

$28 per case of 50 quarts.

Single bottles can be had 60 cents each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPNONE 346.

—:o:—

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS TAILORS.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF

HEAVY & LIGHT-WEIGHT OVERCOATINGS.

They are distinctive in appearance and of a dependable quality

STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VOEUX ROAD WEST, HONGKONG

FOOK LEE & Co.

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 2a, 2 & 4, Hillier Street. Phone 1174.

BRANCH OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road. Phone 1950.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

[24

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

—:o:—

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.

Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1330

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3865.

Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "HINGWAH"

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

EDGEHILL, No. 10, The Peak.
Apply to
HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD
[2841

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO DAY (WEDNESDAY), DECEMBER 25TH and TO MORROW (THURSDAY), DECEMBER 26TH.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 25th, 1918. [2842

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO DAY (WEDNESDAY), DECEMBER 25TH and TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) DECEMBER 26TH.
By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.
Hongkong, December 25th, 1918. [2843

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4166 for 2 Shares Nos. 13832/13833 standing in the books of the Society in the name of Miss DELMIRA ALVARES of Macao has been declared LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. H. P. RAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, December 25th, 1918. [2844

CONCERT! CONCERT!!

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT!

will be given at

KINGSCLERE HOTEL,

ON

SATURDAY, DEC. 28th, 1918,

at 4 p.m.

by

Madame Yadwiga Zaleska,

The Eminent Polish Pianist,

and

Mr. Arsenis Kirilloff,

Famous Russian Opera Singer.

Prices of Admission $3.

Tickets may be had at the entrance.

[2845

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the Dec. 31st, 1918 at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, or stained and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Dec. 31st, 1918, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 24th 1918. [2840

INTIMATIONS

CHARITY MATCHES! CHARITY MATCHES!!

HONGKONG FOOTBALL SHIELD FIRST ROUND.

BOXING DAY! BOXING DAY!!
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26TH, 1918.
R.G.A. *versus* ROYAL NAVY
at 2.30 P.M., on Hongkong Club ground.
Stand 50 Cents. Front seats 20 Cents.
SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC
v. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
at 4 P.M., on Hongkong Club ground.
Stand $1, Front seats 50 Cents.
Total proceeds of above matches will be given to the late Sergt. Lanhelt Fund.
[2836

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LETTING by TENDER for the 1919 RACE MEETING of the NEW SPECTATORS' STANDS in course of erection by the JOCKEY CLUB in the Happy Valley is now being considered.

Those requiring accommodation are requested to apply by letter to the Undersigned before the 7th January, 1919.

The Stewards do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1918. [2837

G R

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are requested to notify the POLICE DEPARTMENT when arranging entertainments which will entail the provision of additional CHAIRS or RICKSHAS in particular localities. Unless such notice is given it is probable that the usual supply of Chairs or Vehicles at any particular point will found inadequate.
F. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, December 20th, 1918. [2825

WANTED AT ONCE.

COOKING RANGE 6 to 8 feet long. Must be in good condition.
Apply to—
Box No. 2834,
Care of "Daily Press" Office
[2834

WANTED.

BRITISH MERCHANT Firm Requires European Assistant to take charge of Branch Office. Knowledge of IMPORTS AND EXPORTS desirable. Liberal terms to suitable man.
"X"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2826

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN to take charge of Export Department with Local Firm. Application stating previous experience and salary expected to—
Box No. 8,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2827

WANTED.

COMPETENT STENO-TYPIST and GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT. Also an ASSISTANT CHINESE STOREKEEPER with some experience. Applications accompanied by copy referen es and stating salary required, none others will be considered, to
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,
Kowloon.
[2816

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MACDONALD & Co., to sell by Public Auction,

at their premises Hung hom, commencing FRIDAY, January 10th, 1919, at 10 a.m., and continuing on MONDAY, January 13th, at 10 a.m.

THE WHOLE OF VALUABLE PLANT, &c., &c.,
contained thereon,

LARGE GALVANIZED IRON BUILDINGS, STOCK AND MACHINE TOOLS.

Comprising:—

Lathes, Planing Machine, Screwing Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine, Slotting Machine, Drilling Machines, Cold Sawing Machine, Weighing Machines Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower, Test Pumps, Engines and Shafting Sundry Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Coppersmith's Tools, Emergency Cupola, Water tanks and fittings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps, Helmets and dresses (New and second hand), a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel, Joists, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron Piping and Fittings, Brass and Copper Tubes, Muntz and Yellow Metal Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tacks, etc.

ALSO

One large galvanized Iron Building (wood framing).

One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel framing).

One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 9" by 3 feet fitted with 15/20 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.

AND

One 8 B.H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 26 of Bolinders catalogue.

The machinery will be put up for Auction on Friday, January 10th, at 10 a.m.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 23rd, 1918. [2794

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 27TH day of DECEMBER, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 11th day of December, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1) That it is desirable to reconstruct this Company, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Hugh Frank Campbell of St. George's Building, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration of One hundred dollars.

(2) That the General Managers of this Company, be authorised and requested to form and procure to be incorporated, a new Company to be called the "China Light & Power Company (1918), Ltd." (of which they shall be appointed by Agreement General Managers) with the objects *(inter alia)* of acquiring the undertaking, business, goodwill machinery, plant, book-debts and all other assets whatsoever of this Company, and of carrying on business in or near Kowloon and/or elsewhere if thought desirable with Messrs Shewan Tomes & Co., Hongkong, and their successors in business as General Managers so long as the General Managers for the time being (if a corporation) or (if an unincorporated firm) any one or more partner or partners in the firm of the General Managers individually or collectively shall hold not less than one thousand shares of the Company.

(3) That the proposed Memorandum and Articles of such new Company submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved and that the Liquidator be authorized to consent to the registration of such new Company with such Memorandum and Articles accordingly.

(4) That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting (marked "A") and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and The China Light & Power Company (1918), Ltd. of the other part be approved and that the Liquidator be authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as he with the approval of the General Managers of the new Company thinks fit.

(5) That the Liquidator be authorised to obtain advances from the General Managers of any monies requisite upon such terms as he thinks fit.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1918.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
[2792

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) per Share for account 1918/19 will be payable on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, at St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, 1918, to SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1918, both days inclusive.
GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, December 14th, 1918. [2801

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 6812 of the above Company for 100 Shares of the Company numbered 10438/62, 25090/26014, 56330/59, 56410/9 and 56684/93 in the name of SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN dated the 17th day of May, 1917, has been CANCELLED by the Company and no rights thereunder will henceforth be recognized. A New Certificate for the said Shares has been issued to and in the name of the said SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN in place of the Original Certificate referred to above.

Dated the 16th day of December, 1918.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
[2803

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43/224, dated Hongkong 1st July, 1907, for Five Shares numbered 85159 to 85163 inclusive, all Registered in the name of ANNIE MARION HARVEY, has been LOST or STOLEN and should this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 5th January, 1919, a new Certificate for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/224 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By the Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, December 5th, 1918. [2765

DO YOU WANT A VOTE?

REMEMBER

the

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM MEETING

CITY HALL

THURSDAY, 9th JANUARY,

at 6 p.m.

2840

INTIMATION

Just Received

FRESH STOCKS

OF

PIVER'S

PERFUMES, POWDERS,

TOILET WATER

AND

SACHETS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

[19

DEATH.

WARREN.—At Changsha, on December 10th, MARY, wife of the Rev. G. G. WARREN, Wesleyan Mission, aged 64 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 25TH, 1918.

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

FOR the first time in four years, Christmas dawns upon a world that is not locked in deadly strife. The clash of arms is heard no longer, and if peace has not actually been concluded there is no reason to fear that it will be long delayed. The Great Shadow which first darkened the earth in 1914 has been lifted, but the old light-hearted exuberance of pre-war days that characterised this season of family reunions, cannot be expected at once to re-assert itself. The vacant chair is never so noticeable in the domestic circle as at this festival, and, though we must perforce wait for the healing hand of Time to soothe the pain in many an aching heart, we have the consolation of knowing that those whom we mourn have given their lives for a noble cause—the preservation of justice and freedom in the world—and their sacrifice has not been made in vain. The ideals set forth by the Prince of Peace have triumphed over those of Thor and Odin. Therefore a feeling of gratitude for the blessings that Providence has bestowed upon us should transcend all others. If, during the Christmas festivities of 1913 and earlier, we believed that no Power in Europe would ever challenge the ideals to which for centuries the whole of Europe had given lip-service, we have since learned by bitter experience that we were living in a fool's paradise. The worst fears of the pessimists, however, have not been realised. The old struggle between good and evil forces will, of course, continue for centuries, if indeed, they ever cease; but in our generation the forces of good have triumphed, and Civilisation, having cast down the Moloch of Militarism, is about to form an alliance to prevent it from ever being raised up again. Let us, therefore, not dwell just now too much upon the heavy price which has been paid, but rather upon the magnitude of our spiritual gains.

"How many old recollections and how many dormant sympathies does Christmas time awaken!" wrote that most human of English novelists, Charles Dickens. The season inevitably brings with it thoughts of our relatives and friends at Home. However much zest and interest we may find in our life in the Far East, we experience at this season a sense of expatriation. Wherever our countrymen may wander, and the British are famous as a race of wanderers, they always cherish the hope of returning to the scenes of their childhood, and at this period of the year we feel in an especial degree the strength of home ties. At other times we can find distractions in business, in amusements, or in some form of public work, but Christmas is the festival of the fireside. "Home is the grandest of all institutions," said the famous preacher, Spurgeon. It has been the home life of the Empire which has brought us safely through our recent great trial. "Defend your hearth and home" was the appeal which went to the heart of many a man who volunteered for the Army of Emancipation. The home had moulded him in his earliest days to prize those ideals for which he was called upon to fight. All the biographies of great men teach us that, in the formation of character, the home exercises the most potent influence.

One of the half truths which was once quoted in this Colony is that, as a nation, we do not allow sentiment to enter into business. The statement had only to be made to be at once repudiated. The evidence furnished during the war has shown that commercial men do not entirely rule such a feeling out of their lives. This festival also proves it. Many a hard-headed business man reveals the generous and sentimental side of his nature at Christmas time, and it is well that he should do so. Innumerable little kindnesses are gladly done under the pretext that it is "the custom." We must remember that the spirit of Christmas comes from the Founder of a great religion whose birthday we celebrate, and that our duty now is to forget, for a couple of days at least, the ordinary affairs of the work-a-day world. For Christmas is essentially a time of enjoyment for the children, and fortunate indeed are the little ones who have lived through the past four years unconscious of the menace which has threatened their lives. In justice to them we must not dwell too much upon the past, but enter whole heartedly into their revels. It is a time of gladness and of good cheer, and so we take the opportunity heartily to wish our readers "A Happy Christmas."

The next issue of this journal will appear on Saturday morning.

Messrs. John Swire & Sons, Ltd., have given £1,000 to King George's Fund for Sailors.

A Chinese was fined $15 at the Magistracy, yesterday, for using false scales the weight being 5 per cent. against the purchase.

This afternoon there will be a Christmas tree for the children of Civil Servants residing in the Government Married Quarters at Breezy Point.

An afternoon concert will be given at "Kingsclere" Hotel on Saturday afternoon by Madame Yadwiga Zaleska (pianist) and Mr. Arsenis Kirilloff (opera singer).

The El Orient Tobacco Factory in the Philippine Islands will be offered for sale by public auction on the 27th inst. by direction of the U.S.A. Custodian of Alien Property.

We are informed that at a recent meeting of the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society it was decided to postpone the drawing of the War Bonds until February 15th, 1919.

St. John's University has just received a gift of G.$10,000 from Mrs. J. F. Seaman, to be used for the erection of a permanent memorial of her husband, who spent more than fifty years as a merchant in Shanghai.

A fire has occurred on board the s.s. *Chi Yuen*, of the China Merchant S.S. Company, at Rangoon, according to a message received by the *Chung Ngai Sun Po*. No details are available, but no loss of life has been reported.

The engagement is announced of Capt. J. E. L. Hunter, D.S.C., D.F.C., Royal Air Force, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hunter, Shanghai, and Miss Muriel Jerome, only daughter of Charles Jerome, Hazeldene, Littlehampton.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony for the week ended December 21st: Small pox, 1 (1 death); diphtheria, 2 (2 deaths); enteric fever, 6 (3 deaths). There were no cases reported on December 22nd and 23rd.

In connection with the alleged loss of Lu Cheng-hsiang's documents while he was *en route* to Yokohama, it is humorously reported (says Reuter's Correspondent at Peking) that when asked whether this was true a member of the Japanese Legation replied, "It is not true. It was not necessary, as we had copies before the mission left Peking."

The Canton Military Government has decided to allow the Tuchuns of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechwan, Chêkiang, Fukien and Shensi to appoint one peace delegate each to the Peace Conference with th North, and to request Mr. Tang Shao-yi to become the Chief Delegate, and Mr. Chang Yao-tseng Assistant Chief Delegate.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a private rickshaw-coolie was charged with plying for hire. Defendant stated that a soldier insisted on being taken to the Range at Kowloon, Mr. M. K. Lo, who prosecuted, stated that these cases were becoming too common and must be stopped. Mr. Wood severely reprimanded the coolie, and fined him $5.

The American Consul-General has received instructions from Washington indicating that the War Trade Board of the United States has made arrangements that on and after December 16th individual licenses for the exportation of all commodities not on the Conservation List of the United States will not be necessary, and such goods can be exported without individual licenses to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Japan, including all their colonies and protectorates.

Lieut. L. V. Chute, Royal Lancasters, has been awarded the Military Cross. "For conspicuous gallantry and ability during an attack. Seeing that a machine-gun was causing casualties on his left, he swung his platoon round and, under heavy fire, captured the machine-gun and its entire team. His prompt initiative and courage saved many lives" up to the autumn of 1914, Mr. Chute was an acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs at Canton. He won his Cross in Mesopotamia. Formerly Mr. Chute was in Shanghai, and at one time he was tutor to Yuan Shih-kai's sons in Peking.

Peking was very much interested in the wedding of Mr. William R. Giles, correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, and Miss Maja Wetterlundh, of the Swedish Red Cross. The ceremony took place in the pretty little chapel of the British Legation, and was attended by the Spanish Minister; the Portuguese Minister; Vice-Minister Yu, of the Nei-wupu; Mr. Lampson and Mr. Rose, of the British Legation; Dr. Tenny and Mr. Price, of the American Legation; Dr. G. E. Morrison; Colonel Kain and Major Davis of the American Legation Guard; Mr. Yushikawa, Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires*; Mr. Tokogawa, and Mr. Funatsu, Dr. C. C. Wang, etc.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETING.

H.M. THE KING TO HIS TROOPS.

The following message has been received by H.E. the General Officer Commanding from His Majesty the King:—

"Another Christmas has come round and we are no longer fighting. God has blessed your efforts. The Queen and I offer you our heartfelt good wishes for a happy Christmas and many brighter New Years to come.

"To the disabled, sick and wounded we send a special greeting, praying that with returning health you may be comforted and cheered by the vision of those good days of peace for which you have sacrificed so much.

(Signed) GEORGE R.I."

THE WAR.

BOLSHEVISM SPREADING THROUGH EUROPE:

NEED FOR ALLIED INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

GERMANY WANTS TO JOIN LEAGUE OF NATIONS:

CHAOTIC PROCEEDINGS IN THE CONGRESS OF BERLIN SOVIETS.

SPAIN EXPELS THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

LATEST CABLES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION

LONDON, December 18th

The newspapers are calling attention once again to the problem of Allied intervention in Russia, especially in view of the situation in the Baltic Provinces where Bolshevist forces are approaching the railway junction at Livonia. They have crossed the Dwina at Friedrichstaft and are marching on Mitau in Esthonia.

The Esthonian forces are weak and unable to resist the advance of the Bolshevists.

Meanwhile, the Germans are withdrawing from the Baltic Provinces, and in the course of the Soviets Congress at Berlin Herr Ebert stated that everything was being done to protect the Eastern Provinces of Germany against pillaging bands.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO STARVATION

A special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* reports that in Russia adherence to Bolshevism is the only alternative to starvation, since the Bolshevists control the food supplies, and thousands of officers are in the Bolshevist Army because otherwise they would die of hunger.

He discredits the report of a Bolshevist army of three millions, and says that the most probable estimate is 180,000, scattered over Russia but probably an attempt will be made to increase the forces with a view to invading other parts of Europe in order to spread Bolshevist doctrines.

PERILOUS SITUATION IN GERMANY.

DISORDER SPREADING.

LONDON, December 18th.

It is obvious that the more extreme elements in Berlin are increasing, and are being reinforced by thousands of deserters from the Army, proving, together, a formidable menace to ordered Government.

The *Times* correspondent thinks that the situation is partly owing to the inability of the Allies and Associates to control the dangerous Extremists. It suggests that if a National Assembly cannot be secured against the demonstrating mobs, it would be compelled to foregather at Cassel, Nuremberg or Frankfort, where it would be able to work undisturbed.

STRENGTH OF THE BOLSHEVIK ELEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, December 20th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Congress of Soviets passed a resolution in favour of the disarmament of the counter revolutionaries, and the abolition of all orders and badges of honour of the nobility, and recommending the appointment of officers by soldiers.

This and other decisions of the Congress show that the Bolshevik element is stronger than the Berlin Government despatches have hitherto indicated, but the whole proceedings of the Congress were apparently chaotic, largely consisting of acrimonious wranglings.

Nevertheless, it is believed that the excellent organisation of Herr Scheidemann and the Socialists will secure the passage of the proposal for the National Assembly.

THE PEOPLES' COMMISSARIES

AMSTERDAM, December 19th

A telegram from Berlin states that the Congress of Soviets passed a resolution affirming its supreme authority, but transferring the legislative and executive power to the Peoples' Commissaries until the National Assembly otherwise arranges.

SUPERVISION OF THE CABINETS.

A special Soviet has been appointed to supervise the German and Prussian Cabinets, with power to appoint or depose the Peoples' Commissaries.

Two "adjuncts" have been selected from both Socialist Parties and will be installed in each Ministry.

GERMANY WANTS TO JOIN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, December 18th.

A telegram from Berlin states that a League of Nations Society has been founded. Herr Erzberger, the convener, has declared that such a League without Germany would be a permanent danger.

WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

The War Minister, Herr Scheuch, states that he resigned because officers were continually abused and humiliated. For example, the Commander at Potsdam appointed by him was unable to assume duties because a soldier of the Potsdam Soviet declared himself Commander.

NEW USE FOR KRUPPS'.

The *Lokal Anzeiger* states that Krupps' will be utilised for the textile industry.

UPROAR AT THE SOVIET CONGRESS.

AMSTERDAM, December 18th.

At the Soviet Congress, during a sharp passage between Herr Barth and Herr Ebert, 30 soldiers of the Berlin garrison entered the hall and demanded an immediate discussion of the question of the formation of a Supreme Soldiers' Council, to which all troops would be subordinated.

The President declared that the immediate discussion of the question was impossible. Turburlent scenes followed and Herr Ledebour insisted on an immediate discussion. The Majority Socialists protested and prepared to leave the hall. The uproar increased and Herr Haase exhorted calmness.

The Congress finally adjourned amid wild scenes.

AUSTRIA'S WAR RESPONSIBILITY.

LEADERS TO BE CRIMINALLY DEALT WITH.

AMSTERDAM, December 19th.

A telegram from Vienna states that all Parties in the House presented a Bill regarding the establishment of responsibility and the criminal prosecution of the supreme war leaders, particularly in respect of the collapse of the Army last autumn.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

DESIRE TO ANNEX GERMAN TERRITORY.

COPENHAGEN, December 18th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Polish Government has decreed that the election of the National Assembly be held on January 26th. It will include members from the Eastern Provinces of Prussia. The German Press strongly protests, alleging that the Poles desire to annex German territory.

SPAIN AND GERMANY

GERMAN AMBASSADOR EXPELLED

MADRID, December 20th.

The German Ambassador and his Staff have received their passports.

EARLIER CABLES.

ACTION BY THE ROMANONES GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, December 19th

The *Times* Correspondent at Madrid, telegraphing on December 18th, states that the Romanones Government has intimated to the German Ambassador that he is no longer a *persona grata*. He and his Staff will be handed their passports to-morrow.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN EUROPE.

VISIT CURTAILED BY A FEW DAYS

LONDON, December 20th

H.M. the King has cancelled his Christmas visit to Sandringham, and remains in London to welcome President Wilson. This is believed to indicate that President Wilson will be the guest of His Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

It is hoped that the presence of the Dominion Representatives will enable the official greeting to President Wilson to be of an Imperial character.

It is stated that the change in President Wilson's arrangements is due to the necessity of his curtailing his visit to Europe by a few days.

HOME RACING.

RESUMPTION ON PRE WAR SCALE.

LONDON, December 20th

The Jockey Club announces the resumption of racing on the pre war scale, including the Derby which will be run at Epsom on June 4th.

Altogether 280 days of racing are being arranged.

THE GENERAL ELECTION

SOLDIERS VOTING IN LARGE NUMBERS.

LONDON, December 20th.

It is stated that the soldiers are voting in large numbers. The percentage will probably be higher than civilians.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

CAPITAL INCREASED TO £2,000,000

LONDON, December 23rd.

A meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China passed a resolution increasing its capital to £2,000,000.

ARRIVAL OF BRITAIN'S HERO

A MEMORABLE SCENE IN LONDON.

The following portion of Reuter's message describing his entry into London, was delayed in transmission:—

There was a stirring and historic scene outside the Palace, where a crowd of 80,000 had assembled, with children, from all parts of London, in front positions.

Seven aeroplanes, which accompanied Sir Douglas Haig from the coast flew over the palace, glittering like silver in the sun each time they wheeled round. A little later eleven other planes circled round the Palace in battle formation. When Sir Douglas Haig and his party came in sight the enthusiasm of the crowd was unbounded. Tremendous and deafening roars rent the air as the carriages passed from the front of the Palace to the southern gates and then crossed the forefront to the grand entrance.

THE COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, December 23rd.

The Liverpool Cotton Association announces that the restrictions on the selling of futures are removed.

LAST OF THE HOME STRIKE.

LONDON, December 23rd.

A joint conference of cotton employers and operatives in Manchester have signed the terms ending the strike.

The mills re-opened this morning.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 23rd.

The silver market is quiet.

LATER.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report states that the market is quiet. The Shanghai exchange continues to fluctuate slightly.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEKING NEWS

Chin Nung-fan assumed office as Premier yesterday.

The Premier has informed the South that the Peking Government cannot allow the South-West Provinces to send envoys to the Peace Conference in Europe.

In view of the fact that the internal strife in China has not been stopped, the Foreign Diplomats have refused to hand over the surplus of the Customs Revenue to the Peking Government.

It is reported that the Foreign Diplomats are about to deliver a second Note to both North and South China on the subject of internal strife.

OVER-CROWDING IN HONGKONG.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

The following is the reply of the Government to the resolutions which the Sanitary Board passed on the proposition of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley relative to over-crowding in the City of Victoria and to the depletion of the Sanitary Board Staff.

"Colonial Secretary's Office,
"December 6th, 1918.

"SIR, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th November, in which you reported certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Sanitary Board held on 26th November.

"The subject of overcrowding is now under consideration by the Government.

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies has been requested by the telegram to expedite the return of certain members of the Staff of the Sanitary Department who are on active service. It is the opinion of this Government that suitable persons could not be forthcoming for temporary engagement.

(Sgd.) A. G. M. FLETCHER
(Colonial Treasurer)."

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, December 24th.

APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

We learn that the members of the Canton Parliament have sent appeals to the British, French, Italian, Japanese and American Parliaments, to deliver judgment on the action of the Peking Government in dispatching troops to attack the South, after an armistice has been declared.

The M.P.'s add that the Southerners gave up all demands in order to negotiate peace with the North soon after the Allied warning Note was received and the North should have done the same if they were desirous of peace.

THE SCARCITY OF RICE.

In consequence of the scarcity of rice in the Province, the Tuchun has sent delegates to purchase rice from Kwangsi to relieve the famine.

The Civil Governor has ordered the stamp duties on rice-bills to be temporarily exempted.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has reduced by one half the tariff on the carriage of rice.

The rice merchants are warned not to increase the price of rice excessively under pain of punishment.

PROJECTED BANK LOAN.

We are informed that the director of the China Bank is negotiating with the Taiwan Bank for another loan of $200,000 for supporting the exchange value of Canton bank notes. It is expected that the agreement will be signed shortly.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

The authorities have offered $10,000, as a reward for the arrest of the assailant of Nau Wing-kin, Superintendent of the Canton Arsenal.

It is said that Nau's condition suddenly changed for the worse yesterday, when the wound swelled up through the bullet having been poisonous.

THE M.P.'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The M.P.'s in Canton held an extraordinary meeting, yesterday, to discuss the reformation of the Military Government. They were very much annoyed at the illegal proceedings of the Military Government, which, they have unanimously agreed, must be reformed. It is said that the reformation will be carried out by force, as opposition is expected from certain leaders.

FROM KHAKI TO CIVIL LIFE

GOVERNMENT READY FOR DEMOBILISATION PROBLEMS

The enormous problems of demobilisation the placing of millions of soldiers and war workers, men and women, back in civil life will not find the Government unprepared.

First, troops at the front have to be dealt with. Order of possible employment will be the determining factor in deciding the release of men from the front. Those in "key" trades that is to say trades on the starting of which other trades depend, will come first, and within those limits preference will be given to married men and to cases where special hardship prevails. Obviously therefore a complete restarting of the railways is probably the first step towards proper demobilisation.

It is reasonable to assume that as many men will be demobilised first, as well as men for the transport trades generally. Miners, also are engaged in a key enterprise in this sense, and the whole order of demobilisation is now ready, from the railwayman down to the ploughing tinker.

To mention all these trades in the list would give rise to much unnecessary controversy. This will, no doubt, come in due time. With regard to the release of men whose case deserves special consideration, a certain discretionary power is to be given to the commanding officer, who may inquire into the private means of their men.

Another and important factor affecting trades generally will be whether the man has a job to go to. Dr. Addison declared some time ago that over a million soldiers had their old posts or new posts open to them on their return to civil life. The up to date estimate is that 60 per cent come within this category. This is an enormous benefit to the departments in arranging demobilisation, but even these men cannot take precedence over the groups of pivotal men wanted more urgently in industry.

COLLECTING CAMPS

These men will, according to the order of their demobilisation, be collected in what are called the collecting camps in France and brought down to the coast in parties. Their transport to England presents special problems, but all these have been settled.

On reaching England the men will proceed to the distributing depots. At his depot the soldier about to be demobilised will hand in his kit and receive his allowance for civilian clothes or a suit. In addition he will probably receive his back pay or a certain proportion of it, enabling him to proceed to his home. He will have a month's furlough dating from that moment, which really means that he is drawing his Army money for a month while being entitled to take any job that presents itself.

From this stage of the demobilisation process the Minister of Labour assumes charge of the discharged men. For the task of distributing the labour he will have greatly reinforced means at his disposal and improved administrative machinery, he will have the help of local committees of the employers and the trade unions, all of whom have agreed to co-operate, and lastly he will have the aid of carefully assorted and tabulated lists of jobs open to the soldiers.

At the same time it is not humanly possible for any Minister to compile an exact list, to give any kind of assurance that there are enough jobs to go round, or to secure in return a guarantee that the men, without exception, will take the posts arranged for them. Those who are coming home to definitely arranged posts will, however, run into such large figures that the problem of what to do with the rest will be greatly simplified.

A CONUNDRUM.

The pre-war apprentice is a conundrum all to himself. He was eighteen when he joined; he comes back at twenty-two, a man, but still in his apprenticeship. That problem has been settled in part by the Government. The suggestion is that he shall be paid a minimum wage during the time that he is completing his apprenticeship—a wage considerably higher than he would have received as an apprentice. Obviously it is essential for the good of the community that he should complete that apprenticeship as thoroughly and as quickly as possible. There must also be, and indeed there are in being, elaborate schemes for the reorganisation of juvenile and adolescent labour.

Then there are women to be the right of millions of them. The official idea here is that if every woman who gave up a job to take on war work prefer to wage-earning posts goes back to her old work there will still be 600,000 women without jobs on the old basis of employment. Emigration has stopped, and as emigration used to absorb a large number of women, that has added to the difficulties.

A great number of women workers will, no doubt, go back home to keep house for their menfolk, and others will emigrate. There will still be hundreds of thousands of women who want to continue earning their living even if they cannot always have war wages. For these no openings exist, but a Woman's Employment Committee has been set up by Dr. Addison at the Ministry of Reconstruction to advise on the problem. That committee has not reported, but it has been considering a number of schemes which promise to help tremendously in the settlement of the problem of unemployed women. One scheme will relate to the public services, another to the banks, another to clerical service generally, and so on.

RAW MATERIALS.

Much of the success of all these proposals—indeed the whole question of how far there will be jobs for discharged soldiers—depends on the supply of raw materials. Careful surveys which have been made by the Government as to the amount of material which will be available reveal a pretty good position. It is largely a matter of shipping to bring the supplies home. The Shipping Ministry has reported that the tonnage problem will not be so disheartening, for Britain, at any rate, as some have foreshadowed.

All the experts say that there will be plenty of work for the men. The private firms must get ready for peace as best they can, especially in the turning over of shops from war to peace work. How

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PEACE PROBLEMS.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE GERMAN ARMISTICE

A *Times* special dated London, November 18th, says: The cessation of the conflict has already affected a number of minor matters touching the nation's daily life. The streets are better lighted. The weather forecasts have reappeared in the newspapers. We are promised white bread at an early date. Tea is more plentiful. The meat ration will be doubled for Christmas week, and the further importation of apples, oranges and dried fruits is promised. Perhaps the most significant change so far is in the advertisements of the Atlantic Shipping Companies, which have again given the names of ports and dates of sailing. The Indian lines have not yet followed suit. Grave matters connected with the return to Peace conditions are receiving the earnest consideration of the Government. The return of miners to mine the army, in progress before the armistice is being quickened. This is not by the beginning of the general demobilisation policy announced long ago, under which men will be released in order of merit, in which their labour will be required first the miners of the raw material, the coal and iron ore, and then those who are to use those products. The vicious circle of high wages and high prices presented an obvious difficulty. The reduction of wages without a change in prices would involve hardships, but a considerable reduction of price, while wages make the cost of production high, is impossible. The Government policy is the maintenance of the present wages for at least six months. A Bill, enforcing the 44 hr. is introduced. Nevertheless some prices are already dropping. The increased freedom of the seas has affected supply and the prices of fish, and traders are exercising fair reckless expenditure if certain classes of the war workers are betraying anxiety to clear their stocks. Hence the prices of some luxuries have almost halved. It is possible this tendency will spread until the vicious circle is broken, but it is recognised by responsible people, including Labour's nominal leaders, that radical improvement regarding necessaries of life must depend upon the output of peaceful industry. Whether the rank and file of Labour have learned this lesson remains to be seen. Government, in its anxiety to avoid unemployment through the cessation of war industries, has ordered the continued production of unwanted munitions, which has given rise to a protest against the waste of coal and material involved. It is hoped that some more economic solution will be found.

ITALY'S REDEEMED PROVINCES.

GARIBALDI'S DREAM REALISED

In the middle of last century the idea of a united Italy appeared to most men as an idle dream. Italy was not a nation. It was only a peninsula, and the matter-of-fact Victorian decided that it could never be anything but a peninsula. Almost the only man of authority in England who had the smallest faith in a united Italy was Palmerston, that fascinating cynic with a soul.

The Austrians were the masters of Northern Italy. The Pope was the temporal Sovereign of Rome. A Bourbon king, perhaps the worst even of that unpleasant family, was King of Naples.

But Mazzini dreamt dreams, and Garibaldi engineered amazing and, as it seemed, opera bound revolutions, and crafty Cavour plotted, playing first Napoleon III. and then Bismarck against Austria. Outside wars played into Cavour's hand, and in 1872 Victor Emmanuel, the patriot King, marched into Rome and the united kingdom of Italy was a fact.

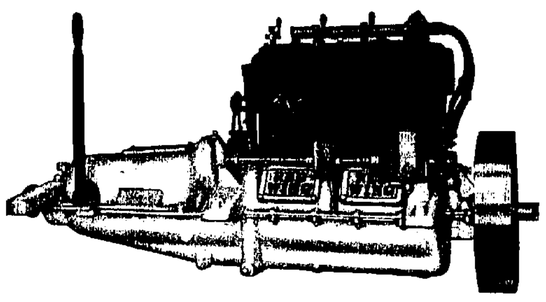
But there were thousands of Italians still outside the kingdom. They remained outside until last week. The Trentino, the southern portion of the Tyrol, has an Italian population of 373,000 out of a total population of 395,000. The minority is German Austrian, almost entirely consisting of soldiers and officials. Most of them have probably gone home!

The people of the Trentino have always been fanatically Italian in sentiment, and the capital, Trent, has nourished patriotism to the motherland [illegible] a form of Dante cult. Garibaldi [illegible] Diaz (the Garibaldian with him) has redeemed it in 1918. Trieste, now occupied by the Italians, is essentially an Italian city. Seventy seven per cent. of its people are Italians, 18 per cent. are Slavs, and only 5 per cent. Austrian-Germans. Yet Trieste was Austria's chief port (the Austrian cuckoo was always a great stealer), and the principal port in the Adriatic.

For a while, in the Middle Ages, Trieste belonged to the Republic of Venice, but it has been in Austrian occupation for five hundred and fifty years, with a slight break during the Napoleonic period. Now it is assured a greater prosperity, united to the nation to which its people belong.

quickly this process can be done will depend largely on the foresight of the individual firms, some of which are having alternative parts made for their machines. Such preparations are well advanced in a large number of cases. Firms are overwhelmed with post-war orders both from home and abroad. There are hardly any commodities or articles of any kind of which the stocks are not terribly reduced. The firm which will get the full advantage is the one most ready to reorganise on peace lines.

New industries will spring up everywhere. Before the war we imported large quantities of foreign goods, particularly machinery. We shall not do that again on such a scale. A committee has been and is still sitting on engineering questions alone—twenty separate commissions, indeed, examining twenty different branches of engineering, and all trying to discover new manufactures for this country. In consequence of the experiments plans are already laid for a series of manufactures never previously attempted in this country.—*Daily Express.*



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[2674



[2358

INTERESTING WILL CASE

GENERAL'S DAUGHTER'S CLAIM TO YOUNG OFFICER'S PROPERTY

How far conversations between a boy officer and his fiancee before going to the front, where he was killed as he foretold, constitute a will leaving her his property was the issue before Mr Justice Horridge on October 25th.

Miss Blanche Dalrymple, now 22, daughter of General Dalrymple, claimed the estate of about £5,000 of Lieutenant Russell Colin Stable, Royal Warwicks, against his grandmother, Mrs Colin Campbell. The money came from his stepmother, not from the Campbell side. When at Sandhurst he met the girl in 1915. Later they were engaged when he was 19. In June, 1917, he was ordered to France, and on July 6th he said to her (according to her counsel, Mr Bayford):

"Remember, if anything happens to me everything of mine will be yours."

Another time he said to her: "Of course, everything of mine will be yours if I stop a bullet."

On the Saturday following he made a similar statement in a friend's drawing-room in the presence of Miss Dalrymple and her friend. On August 9th he wrote:

"My Treasure. As regards me, you know all will be yours when we are married, in stages only, as I am not going to give it you in a lump but as a surprise now and again.

"So, supposing I hate saying so, but I know I shall get killed but in an extreme case, darling, it will be yours a little sooner perhaps."

MISS DALRYMPLE'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Dalrymple in the box added that he said to her, "Well, you see, if anything happens and there is a row or Gramme gets fussed, Miss Torney (the friend) will be able to back you up."

In cross-examination by Sir Ellis Hume Williams, K.C., for the defence, she admitted Mrs Colin Campbell was opposed to an engagement until the boy was 21, which he would have been in October.

Other letters were read by Counsel.

Sir Ellis: Did you ever suggest he should consult his lawyer as to making a will? No.

Is it not a fact that you thought this young man of 19 or 20 was unable to make a will until he reached 21? I do not know that I gave it any thought.

Miss Agnes Torney, of Camberley, the friend referred to, gave corroborative evidence.

Mrs Dalrymple, mother of the plaintiff, said her husband consented to the engagement on hearing that his guardians did not object. It was not a secret, although not published in the paper.

Sir Ellis Hume Williams argued that there was no testamentary intention of Lieut. Stable that the will should take effect before he was 21. All he thought was that the girl would get his few personal belongings if he were killed before he was 21. In a letter dated July 8th, 1917, he stated that he had just got his orders to proceed abroad; that was after the statements she referred to. Even after giving credence to her statements, counsel thought the case was not strong enough to make these conversations into a will.

His lordship said he had made up his mind on the main point but he required definite evidence as to the date when Lieut. Stable received his orders for active service.

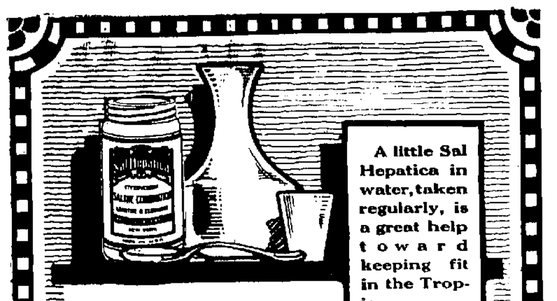
The case was adjourned.

EMPIRE VERSE TO THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The absence of any allusion to the Empire in the National Anthem prompted the Royal Colonial Institute through its Journal, *United Empire*, to invite suggestions for an "Empire Verse" which might prove suitable for incorporation in the National Anthem. Publicity was given to the Competition in the Press of Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions and some four hundred competitors sent in verses.

In the opinion of the adjudicators, Sir Herbert Warren, K.C.V.O., D.C.L. (late Professor of Poetry at Oxford University), Mr. Edmund Gosse, C.B., and Mr. Laurence Binyon, the following verse was the best offered:

Wide o'er the linking seas,
Polar and tropic breeze
Our song shall bring
Brothers of each Domain,
Bound but by Freedom's chain,
Shout, as your Sires, again—
"God save the King!"



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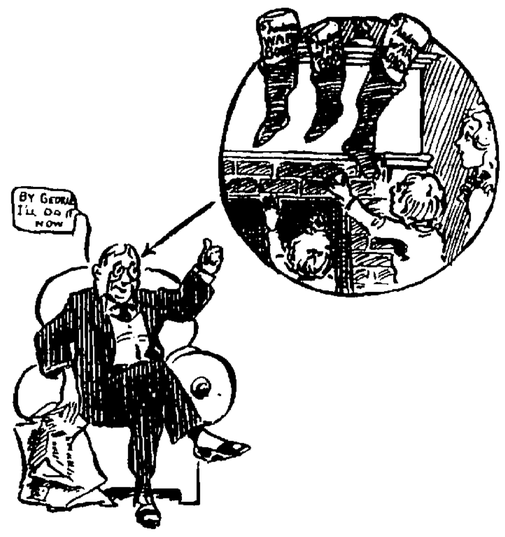
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A HAPPY IDEA



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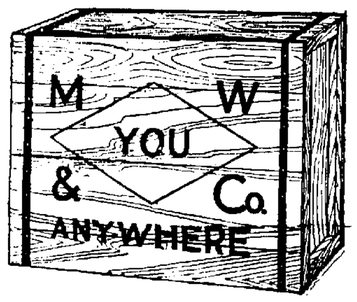
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GT. BRITAIN'S PART IN THE WAR.

"WE MUST KEEP OUR POWDER DRY"

Mr Asquith had an enthusiastic reception at the National Liberal Club on October 13th, when he was the guest of the members at luncheon His speech was devoted entirely to the war, but before referring to the military situation and criticising the peace overtures of Germany he summed up in one eloquent sentence the part played by Great Britain on entering the struggle He was discussing how we might have held aloof, and perhaps profited in wealth, and having pointed to the teaching that it profits a man nothing if he gains the whole world and loses his own soul, he exclaimed "It is not too much to say that Great Britain, in saving her soul, saved also the world"

The Marquis of Lincolnshire recalled that on August 4th, 1914, a Liberal Cabinet sat round a table in Downing street to determine the fate of the nation A more awful responsibility never rested on the shoulders of mortal men (Hear, hear) They never hesitated nor flinched They resolved to fight for right against wrong; for God against the devil; for Britain for the British; for the existence of small States that was for civil and religious liberty all over the world. They saved not only Great Britain but the civilisation of mankind. (Cheers.) The man on whom the chief burden of responsibility lay, and who with his great lieutenant, Viscount Grey, proved himself worthy of his great trust, was Henry Herbert Asquith, Prime Minister of England, whose great services, courage, patience, endurance, and magnanimity would never be forgotten (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith said: The chairman has referred to the great decision which faced the Government of this country in the early days of August, 1914. We might have held aloof, watching in some ways, perhaps, profiting by it the agony of the world, escaping, at any rate, the long strain of effort and anxiety and the terrible sacrifice of life which has darkened most of our homes, and extinguished the hopes of not a few.

But is there any one among us, even of those from whom the war has exacted its uttermost farthing in bereavement and loss is there any one among us who would wish that the country had taken a different decision? (Cries of "No") We have been taught that it profits a man nothing if he gains the whole world and loses his own soul. It is not too much to say that Great Britain, in saving her soul, saved also the world. (Cheers.) For conceive, if you can, what the world would have been to-day if we had stood aside. I do not dwell on the territorial changes by which, both in the West and in the East, Germany would have aggrandised her dominion at the cost of the mutilation of other States, both great and small, and would have established herself as a standing and commanding menace, both political and commercial, to the rest of Europe and the world.

That in itself would have been a heavy price, a price year by year ever pressing more heavily, for an hour of shortsightedness and timidity. But the material penalty would have been relatively light in comparison with the fatal blow which would have been inflicted upon the highest interests of mankind. (Hear, hear.) Force, naked and unrestrained, would have become the undisputed master of the world. The moral law would have been wiped out in the dealings of States. The faith of treaties would have passed into a byword. Liberty, which is the life-breath of nations, the power of free development, which gives them personality and enables them each to make its own contribution to the common stock, would have been shackled and in time altogether stifled. And yet remember this, there would have been no rest, for the spirit of mankind, which cannot be extinguished, would have continued to chafe and struggle, and the ever growing development of the machinery of destruction would have been the only hope of the conqueror to retain the fruits of his victory. These are the evils which threatened the world, and from which we may now say with confidence we have been delivered (Cheers.)

We yield, as the chairman has said, a full measure of acknowledgment and gratitude to our Allies, and not least to the one among them who has, perhaps, suffered most—Belgium, who bore the first brunt of the German invasion. But it is in no spirit of national egotism, of vain-glorying, that we express our pride in the achievements of our own Navy and Army. (Cheers.) Do not let us forget, as we are sometimes apt to forget, that whilst Sir Douglas Haig and his gallant troops—(cheers)—are clearing Belgium and Northern France of the invader, the Navy and its auxiliaries from the Mercantile Marine the sleepless, vigilant, and the persevering activity of the Navy has drained away drop by drop the enemy's reservoir of power, both for aggression and defence. In the glamour and in the tragedies of the battlefield we sometimes are tempted to lose sight of the true perspective of events. There has never been in history a more signal tribute than this war has afforded to the power which comes from the command of the sea. (Cheers.)

I had the opportunity very early in the war of stating on behalf of the Government and the people of this country the objects for which we are fighting. And in that declaration I gave, with, I believe, the unanimous assent of my fellow-country men and I know of our Allies in France, a prominent place, not to the extinction or humiliation of Germany, but to the destruction of Prussian militarism. (Cheers.) Let us be quite clear what we mean by that. We have consistently throughout the war disclaimed any intention to impose upon other countries any particular form of government. It is not as was the case with the early campaigns of the French Revolutionary Armies. Ours is not a war of militant propaganda. On the contrary, we have proclaimed, and I hope shall continue to proclaim, the right of all civilised nations, small or great, to self-determination. (Cheers.)

When, therefore, from the first we singled out Prussian militarism as one of our main objectives, and as the common enemy, it was for two special reasons, which I should like to repeat, and to emphasise to-day two special reasons, both of them based upon experience. First, because what we call Prussian militarism is not only the symbol, but the instrument, of the reign of force, whose domination put the peace and the free development of the rest of the world in constant jeopardy. That was the first reason. And the second reason was this, that Prussian militarism had shown us in its practical working that treaty obligations, however definite and however solemn, had for it no effective obligation. In a word, you were confronted with a Power which was unscrupulous in its use of force, and which no paper pledges could bind. As President Wilson truly said some time ago, in words which I see he quotes to-day, "It is a condition of permanent peace that such a Power should be at least reduced to virtual impotency." (Hear, hear.)

It follows, from what I have said, that we must be satisfied—and I am now speaking solely as a lover of peace—that the Government which invites us to deal with it is not merely the old Prussian militarism dressed up for the moment in a more or less democratic disguise, which can be put aside as quickly as it was assumed. (Laughter and cheers.) We have seen since the war began a procession of puppet Chancellors, whose movements, whatever words their lips were framed to speak, in the long run were always controlled by the fingers of the Higher Command. What security have we that, as it has been in the past, so it is not now, and so it will not be in the future? That is the question which President Wilson puts. Upon the answer to it depends the reality, even the possibility, of a real peace. The reply can only come from one quarter from the German people themselves. (Cheers.) Meanwhile, we must keep our powder dry. (Hear, hear.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LIKE WILD ANIMALS WITH HUNGER.

"GET US OUT OF THIS HELL."

"We will break your brave English hearts to morrow" This remark, made by a German officer to a number of British prisoners captured during the Spring offensive this year, is the keynote of many shameful stories of German brutality contained in a further report from Sir Robert Younger's committee on the treatment of British prisoners of war which was issued recently

The statements were made by seventy of our men who took their lives in their hands and after many perilous adventures succeeded in escaping The risk was no light one but as one of the men says "The men all feel that they might as well risk being killed getting back to British lines as remain in German lines to be killed by our shells or starved by Germans, which was the tragic fate of many

At Villers, near Arras, the men were roused at three in the morning and compelled to work till five in the evening, receiving their first food two hours later, and the food was so bad that there were constant epidemics of dysentery "The sick parade one day amounted to 400 men They were marched off to Bullecourt, and made to lay light railways"

One of the escaped prisoners tells the following typical story The scene was the hospital at Valenciennes:

"A man named Private Ellis was in my ward with a bullet wound through his lung. He lay for some days unattended to, and was then taken to see the doctor. As he was in great pain he was calling out, the doctor hit him a hard punch on the jaw and sent him back to the ward, he came back crying, and died next morning. In the first week or two I was there I counted an average of fifteen deaths a day"

In the cage at Sailly there were 400 British prisoners. "The camp was in the middle of a pioneer dump, and was heavily shelled. Our work was loading shells and digging ammunition pits The Landsturm guards were very brutal, and knocked us about with sticks and rifle-butts The food was again starvation diet The men are like wild animals with hunger, and scramble for any piece of food which may be lying about, also for cigarette ends Besides much dysentery there was a lot of dropsy, men's legs and bodies swelling terribly.

This witness adds: "There were about sixty men permanently sick. The sergeant-major and quartermaster sergeant were horrible brutes, and made men work until they dropped. Daily about half a dozen would fall down at work, utterly exhausted, and have to be carried back to the cage. It does not seem to me that any of them can live for many weeks if these conditions continue. When it was known that we were going to try to escape two others came and prayed us 'for God's sake to try to get England to do something to help them to get out of that hell.'"

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIPANAS ...			27th Dec.	BANGKOK
TJILIWONG ...	KOBE	25th Dec.	26th Dec	MACASSAR
TJIKINI ...	AMOY	29th Dec	1st Jan	BATAVIA
TJIMANOEK ...	AMOY	1st Jan.	3rd Jan.	BATAVIA
TJILATJAP ...	JAVA & MACASSAR	6th Jan		—

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The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
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S.S. "BILLITON" On December 25th.

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Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

December 23rd

Lyee British str., 1,300 tons, Capt. Burton, from Shanghai, whence she left on December 20th, with a general cargo.

Anping British str., 1,074 tons, Capt. Mellarit, from Tsing Tao and Wei Hai Wei, with a general cargo.

Sze Mun Maru Japanese str., 1,115 tons, Capt. Muto, from Taitotapp, whence she left on December 11th, with a cargo of sugar.

Yokogawa Maru Japanese str., 1,117 tons, Capt. Gillespie, from Moji and Keelung, with a cargo of coal.

December 24th

Empire British str., 1,190 tons, from Tientsin with a general cargo.

Kwang Maru Japanese str., 1,682 tons, Capt. Ondo, from Keelung, whither he left on December 21st, with a cargo of coal.

Mogami Maru Japanese str., 1,736 tons, Capt. Gato, from Swatow.

Tsinanfu Br. str., 7,821 tons, Capt. Belland, from the United Kingdom, whence she left on Nov. 2nd with a general cargo.

Kiyo Maru Japanese str., 718 tons, Captain Yokosaka, from Keelung, whence she left on December 19th, with a cargo of coal.

PASSENGERS LIST

DEPARTED

Per *Kwangtung Maru*, Dec. 24th.—Mr. R. Cockburn, Mr. E. Arnold, Mr. Kobrinsky, Mr. J. Gonzalez, Mrs. V. Arellano, Mrs. E. Buenaventura, Mr. Gedmad, Mr. W. Kalkhoud, Mr. D. A. Rozario, Mr. E. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Ecsworth, Mr. G. V. Hanlon, Mr. C. W. Kerr, Mr. Stanley, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. E. Kaloh, Mr. M. Simpson, Mr. C. T. Thompson, Mr. Cuthbert and Mr. Calvo.

WEATHER REPORT

December 24th, at 12.37.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly at Weihaiwei, and increased slightly elsewhere. The anti-cyclone remains stationary and fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·02 inch. Total since January 1st, 101·60 inches, against an average of 82·86 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, drizzling rain.
Formosa Channel	North winds strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 24th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.11	30.05
Temperature	60	59	63
Humidity	81	85	80
Wind Direction	North	ENE	East
" Force	2	4	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 23rd 69

Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th...58

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 25th to 31st December, 1918

Days of Week or Month		High Water. H'kong Mean Time.	Height	Low Water. H'kong Mean Time.	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	25	m 1 32	5 5	m 7 45	2 6
		3 59 a	5 2	9 18 a	4 2
Thur.	26	m 2 44	4 9	m 9 30	2 9
		4 43 a	5 6	11 15 a	3 9
Fri.	27	m 4 27	4 5	m 10 16	3 2
		5 22 a	5 9		
Satur	28	m 6 2	4 2	m 0 32	3 4
		5 56 a	6 3	m 11 1	3 3
Sun.	29	m 7 24	4 1	m 1 22	3 8
		6 27 a	6 7	m 11 43	3 4
Mon.	30	m 8 23	4 0	m 2 2	3 2
		6 57 a	7 2	0 23 a	3 0
Tues.	31	a 9 12	4 1	m 2 36	1 7
		7 28 a	7 6	1 2 a	3 5

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For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

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Particulars of sailing dates will be published shortly.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to—
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Phone 762.

For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—
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Phone 43.

HONGKONG. 1457

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	9th March	13th April	22nd April

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DILWARA"	10th January	Due Bombay about 27th January

FOR

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

"DILWARA"	28th Dec. at 4 P.M.	to Shanghai only

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 31st, 1918.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Jan. 29th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Feb. 26th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

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NDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHINSHING"	Fri., 27th Dec. D'light
MANILA"	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 27th Dec. 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	"VAN WAREWIJCK"	Sat., 28th Dec 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ESANG"	Tues., 31st Dec. D'light.
MANILA	YUENSANG"	Fri., 3rd Jan. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM," Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hollow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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For Freiht or passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215. JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. 6



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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWIJCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst. at NOON will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, December 20th, 1918. [2830

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENARTY"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th Jan., 1919, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIDB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1918. [2829

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "EURYADES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 21st December.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and NOON within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th December will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th January, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 21st, 1918. [2831

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or to Reiss & Co., Canton

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 26th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWEILIN"	On 26th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 27th Dec. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 31st Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 2nd Jan. Noon.

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STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT. MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	9th March.	13th April.	22nd April.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA	10th January.	27th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about
* DILWARA	28th December, at 4 P.M.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

* For Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to one Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† KANAGAWA MARU	tons 12,500	...Mon. 30th Dec. at 11 A.M.
	† MISHIMA MARU	16,950	..Sat. 11th Jan. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† KITANO MARU	...15,980	..Sat. 18th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§ SHINCHIKU MARU	... 7,000	Mon. 30th Dec.
	§ TAIAN MARU	... 7,000	Mon. 30th Dec.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, PENANG COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	† YOKOHAMA MARU	12,340	Wed. 1st Jan. at 11 A.M.
	† TAMBA MARU	12,510	Fri. 24th Jan. 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	† TANGO MARU	13,750	Tues. 31st Dec. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL			
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU	... 6,470	Sat., 4th Jan.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON			

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KASHIMA MARU ... WED., 25th Dec., at 11 A.M.
† KATORI MARU TUES., 21st Jan., at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 852 and 296

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan. 1919.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	30th Jan. "
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb. "

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan., 9th, 1919.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

FROM MARSEILLES FOR SHANGHAI—The s.s. "NERA" will leave on or about Dec. 29th
"PORTHOS" " " " Jan. 10th

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"GANGES MARU" Thursday, 26th December, Noon

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KENKON MARU" Begining of January, 1919.

BATAVIA, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
* "TSURU MARU" Sunday, 29th Dec. at Noon.
* Omitting Batavia and Sourabaya.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" Saturday, 11th January, 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 2nd January, 8 a.m.

FOR KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 29th December, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

49

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" Feb. 6th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Buildings. O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent. Ice House Street. Tel. 1949.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The Post Office will be open on Wednesday the 25th, Thursday the 26th December, Wednesday the 1st and Thursday the 2nd January from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one collection and one delivery of ordinary correspondence each day as on Sunday.

There will be a delivery of Registered correspondence at 9 a.m., on the 26th December and at 9 a.m. on the 2nd January.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

The district offices will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery at noon.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Straits	*Dilwara*	27th Dec

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Saigon	*Yamaroar* ..	Wednesday, 25th, 9.00 A M
Formosa via Keelung ...	*Rego Maru* ..	Wednesday 25th, 9.00 A M
Philippine Islands and *San Francisco	*Hilarion* ..	Wednesday, 25th, 9.00 A M
Straits, *Bangkok, Egypt and *Marseilles	*Canada Maru* ..	Wednesday 25th, 9.00 A M
*Straits and *Bangkok	*Awaji Maru* ..	Wednesday, 25th, 9.00 A M
*Japan via Kobe	*Megami Maru* ...	Wednesday, 25th, 9.00 A M
Japan via Nagasaki	*Benarty* ..	Thursday, 26th, 9.00 A M
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	*Chipshing* ..	Thursday, 26th, 9.00 A M
Swatow and *Straits	*Tatsuta* ..	Thursday, 26th, 9.00 A M
*Shanghai, North China & *Japan via *Moji	*Pembrokeshire* ..	Thursday, 26th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Anchises*	Thursday, 26th, 9.00 A M
*Bangkok	*Fu Lee* ..	Friday, 27th, 9.00 A M
Java, and Port Morseby via Batavia ..	*Tjikampek* ..	Friday, 27th, 10.00 A M
Bangkok	*Tjisalak* ..	Friday, 27th, 10.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan* ..	Friday, 27th, 1.0 P M
Philippine Islands	*Loongsang* ...	Friday, 27th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and *North China	*Yingchow* ...	Saturday, 28th, 2.00 P M
Straits and Bangkok*	*Van Waerwijck* ...	Saturday, 28th, 2.0 P M
Shanghai and North China ...	*Dilwara*	Saturday, 28th, 3.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	*Kanjo Maru* ..	Sunday, 29th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Sinkuang* ...	Tuesday, 31st, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao ...		—JANUARY:—
Shanghai and North China	*Sasha Maru* ...	Wednesday, 1st, 9.00 A M
	Sungkiang	Thursday, 2nd, 9.00 A M

* Superscribed correspondence only

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

	December 24th
On London —	
Telegraphic Transfer —	— 3/4½
Bank Bills, on demand	... 3/4 7/16
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	... 3/4 9/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/4 13/16
Credits, at 4 months sight	3/5 1/16
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/5 5/16
On Paris	
Bank Bills, on demand	426½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	453½
On New York.	
Bank Bills, on demand	80
Credits, at 60 days' sight	— —
On Bombay —	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	— —
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	— —
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	
On Yokohama.—On demand	— 152
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	... 102
On Singapore.—On demand	... 143
On Batavia.—On demand ...	... 183½
On Haiphong.—On demand ..	...94⅞ p.m.
On Saigon.—On demand	...2 ⅛ p.m.
On Bangkok.—On demand	45⅞
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 5.90
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$39.00
Bar Silver per oz ...	48 1/16d.

Subsidiary Coins

		per cent.
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces	...	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 „	...	$0.02 „
Canton 20 „	—	$2.35 Discount
Canton 10 „		$0.00 „

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Christmas Day.
Public Holiday.

TO-MORROW.

Boxing Day
Public Holiday.
2.30 and 4 p.m.—Hongkong Football Shield at the Happy Valley, Club Ground.

Friday, Dec. 27th:—
Noon—China Light & Power Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
Saturday, Dec. 28th:—
4 p.m.—Concert at the Kingsclere Hotel.
Thursday, Jan. 9th:—
6 p.m.—Constitutional Reform Meeting at the City Hall.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, January to June, 1918.
With Index, Price $7.50.
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

"Embassy" Virginia Cigarettes Finest Quality



The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.

Sold in tins of 50's and 25 Cigarettes also packets of 10's

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

TO LET

TO LET FURNISHED

FOUR ROOMED BUNGALOW. From March. Peak. Moderate Rent. Apply—
Box No. 2835,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2835

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
248, Des Vœux Road Central.
2747

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
2000

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamsen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[28

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 169, The Peak, Six Rooms Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.
[2663

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG
Telephone No. 1833.
1837

MESSRS KOMOR & KOMOR,

EXHIBIT
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
The latest Paris, London and New York
MODELS
of
LADIES' HATS, DRESSES, NEGLIGEES and COATS.
Also
A small but choice collection of BLACK OPALS.
Inspection invited
KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Buildings.
[2818

YOU

are invited

to inspect our

XMAS BAZAAR

Great Assortment,

Toys from 10 Cents to $15.

DOLLS THAT ARE DURABLE, SANITARY, WASHABLE.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 620. 1845

DAIRY FARM NEWS

XMAS ORDERS

for own Farm Fed

TURKEYS and GEESE

(live or killed, plucked and dressed)

SHOULD BE REGISTERED EARLY.

Birds ordered early will have the benefit of being hung in our Chilling Rooms free of charge.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

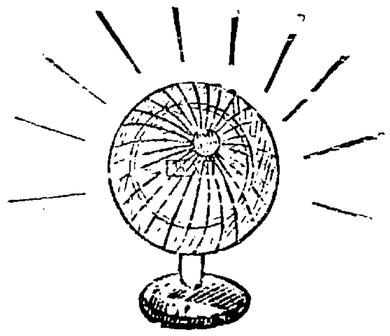
1538

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vœux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "Brascolite" Fitting.



The cool season will soon be on us, so book your order in time for an economical and cheerful "Majestic" Radiator.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

27

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves „ 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1918. 2569

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital(Francs45,000,000
Paid Up „ ... „ 22,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Peking
Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong Branch,
Queen's Building,
6, Chater Road. Tel 2440.
Hongkong September 26th, 1918 [147

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)... 7,500,000
Reserve Funds „ 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaja Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent. Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Maganer.
Hongkong Branch,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, August 30th 1918. [600

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 10th, 1917. [41

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale
Hon. Mr. S. H. Lodwell. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „ „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. 9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital		£1,500,000
Subscribed	„	1 125,000
Paid-up	„	562,500
Reserve Fund	„	650,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	KualaLumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN.
Acting Manager
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, May 26th, 1916. [887

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